

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROP'R.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1883.

[VOL. XLVIII.—NO. 34.]

## THE DEAR LITTLE HEADS IN THE PEW.

BY MRS. M. E. SANGSTER.

In the morn of the holy Sabbath,  
I like in the church to see  
The dear little children clustered,  
Worshipping there with me.  
I am sure that the gentle pastor,  
Whose words are like summer dew,  
Is cheered as he gazes over  
The dear little heads in the pew.

Faces earnest and thoughtful,  
Innocent, grave and sweet,  
They look in the congregation  
Like lilies among the wheat.  
And I think that the tender Master,  
Whose mercies are ever new,  
Has a special benediction  
For dear little heads in the pew.

When they hear "The Lord is my Shepherd,"  
Or "Suffer the babes to come,"  
They are glad that the loving Jesus  
Has given the lambs a home—  
A place of their own with his people,  
He cares for me and for you,  
But close in his arms he gathers  
The dear little heads in the pew.

So I love in the great assembly  
On the Sabbath morn to see  
The dear little children clustered,  
And worshipping there with me;  
For I know that my precious Saviour,  
Whose mercies are ever new,  
Has a special benediction  
For the dear little heads in the pew.

## Transit Across the Isthmus.

The Position of the South in Relation to the Canal Problem Abridged from the Review by Senator Butler.

To the Editor of the Industrial Review, Philadelphia:

EDGEFIELD, S. C., June 8, 1883.

Your letter of the 2d instant asking my views upon an article in your paper of last month entitled "The Canal and the War—Warning to America from Egypt," has been received. I received also by the same mail a copy of the Review. The cases of Egypt and the United States of Columbia are not altogether parallel. Egypt had no friends. If she had friends they were unable or unwilling to help her, and the corruption and imbecility of her government and depraved and hopeless condition of her people deprived her of all sympathy and moral support from other nations. England knew this, and hence proceeded boldly with the work of spoliation that has always characterized her policy toward a weaker power.

She would find a very different condition of things if she were to attempt a similar course towards the inter-oceanic canal in the Central American States. The United States government could not afford to allow England or any foreign power to get a controlling interest in that canal, either by purchase or otherwise. It would be fatal to our commerce in the Pacific. We have not much to be destroyed, it is true, but I trust in the near future we shall have such a change in our navigation and revenue laws as will aid in building up a foreign commerce worthy of the name.

England acquired a fighting interest in the Suez Canal by a purchase of stock. She helped Russia to paralyze Turkey, and then as usual, as she helped the United States to paralyze the Confederate States, and the Confederate States to cripple the commerce of the United States by fitting out Confederate cruisers, she came in for the lion's share. She would pursue the same policy towards the Panama Canal if she thought she could do so with impunity. I think, therefore, the views expressed in the article above referred to are eminently proper and timely. This government should take such a position in relation to the inter-oceanic highway, whether it be a canal or ship railway, as will give England and other foreign powers to understand that we cannot permit any other supremacy there than our own. No need for "entangling alliances with foreign governments" or any departure from the foreign policy of this government. We surely have the right, and it is our duty, to protect our commercial interests against encroachments, coming from whatever source and through whatever channels they may.

One of the gravest difficulties now besetting us is overproduction. We may create a home market for our surplus, but there is such a thing as overstraining it. This we are now doing, and but for the rapid increase in our population and the unoccupied lands of the West, both of the public domain and in the hands of railroad and other speculators, to partially absorb this overproduction, we should be in a bad way. But there is a limit to the increase of population and the extent of unoccupied lands, so that we must turn our attention to foreign markets, if we expect to maintain our prosperity and the proper development of the country.

To permit England or France, or even a private corporation of foreigners, to draw a cord around our throats through the Panama Canal or other inter-oceanic highway, would be an act of folly, if not a crime, that I cannot think any patriotic citizen would tolerate. The South is peculiarly interested in this matter. The development of her industries, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical, especially her cotton industries, is much greater than is generally understood, and she will want a market more extensive than she can have at home. She can find it in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, China, Japan, the West coast of Mexico and South America, if she can make the transit across the Isthmus untrammelled by the domination of a foreign power. I say, therefore, that whatever can be constitutionally done by this government, or any department of it, to secure our supremacy in the control of the inter-oceanic highway or high ways ought to be promptly done. If it is to be accomplished by negotiation or diplomacy, then the Executive ought to inaugurate measures in that direction. If legislation is necessary, Congress ought to adopt proper measures at the earliest practicable moment.

I do not think it is so much a question of the enforcement of what is commonly known as the "Monroe doctrine," as the protection of our commercial interests. The "Monroe doctrine" contemplated quite another and different kind of interference by European powers with the governments and affairs of our neighbors of the American continent. The "Monroe doctrine," since its first enunciation, has always been insisted on by all parties as the proper policy

of this government, and in my judgment the right and proper power and duty of the government to protect itself against such a commercial invasion as foreign supremacy in this canal would imply, is as well founded and justifiable as the right and power and duty to enforce the "Monroe doctrine." Very truly and respectfully,  
M. C. BUTLER.

Of the above letter the Industrial Review editorially says:  
It is the clearest statement of the position of the South in relation to the canal problem that has emanated from any source, and it outlines the proper policy for the government to pursue with distinct and patriotic emphasis. Reviewing the article in our May issue entitled "The Canal and the War—Warning to America from Egypt," Senator Butler concurs in the writer's opinion that if possible England will acquire supremacy of the canal, and that great danger to American commerce is to be apprehended therefrom. He points the Southern people to the fact that if they continue to prosper in industrial pursuits the chief outlet for their products will be by way of Panama. Let England or France, or even a private corporation of foreigners, cut us off from that outlet, either by purchase or diplomacy, and the one thing needful to build up manufactures in the South, *i. e.*, a foreign market, will be denied us. It is in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, China, Japan, the West coast of Mexico, and South America, that the future market for Southern manufactures will be found, and untold prosperity is in store for her industrialists if those markets can be reached untrammelled by the domination of a foreign power. Understanding as we do the aggressiveness of England, we should take timely precaution to prevent any approach to encroachment upon our commercial rights.

Senator Butler has wisely and intelligently laid before the South the results of his investigation of the subject. His unmistakable fidelity to Southern interests renders his views peculiarly important, and we commend them to the readers of the Industrial Review with the assurance that they furnish food for serious reflection.

## Who Supports Randall?

Says the Columbia Register: "We give the following from the New York Star especially for Congressman Dibble's benefit. The Star, in speaking of the Republican preference for Mr. Randall, says:

"As the Republicans are a minority in the next House and cannot elect a Speaker from their own ranks, several of their organs are urging them to gain a half victory by supporting Randall.

"Possibly Mr. Randall may feel complimented by this preference; but it is not a conspicuous testimonial to the quality of his Democracy. Republican politicians are not in the habit of deliberately shaping a policy to hurt themselves or help the Democrats; hence when they announce their preference for Randall above all other candidates from his side of the House, they furnish a very cogent reason why Mr. Randall should not be the choice of the Democracy.

"As a matter of fact, it is not likely that Republican good-will can be of much benefit to the gentleman from Pennsylvania in his hunt for the Speakership. That influential official is uniformly nominated in caucus, and Mr. Randall, when defeated there, will scarcely attempt to organize a bolt.

"One thing, however, is very plain: the Democrats should not play into the hands of their rivals by electing as Speaker the one man most acceptable to the latter."

And yet this is the man of whom our neighbor, the Chronicle and Constitutionalist says: "If Mr. Randall is not a good Democrat the party had better disband."

We heartily agree with our New York contemporary that it is plain that Democrats should not play into the hands of the Republicans by electing as Speaker the one man most acceptable to them. But Mr. Dibble proposes to do this very thing as far as his vote goes, and to do this "notwithstanding the newspapers."

## Knights of Honor and Suicides.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor, at its last session, resolved not to pay the benefits of those who cause their own death, and the clause was ordered to be inserted in applications for membership hereafter; "And provided further, the death of said — is not produced by suicide, no matter whether he be sane or insane." Ever since the change was made the subordinate lodges have been arguing for and against the new move with considerable zeal. It is now proposed to call in all the outstanding certificates and insert the anti-suicide clause in them. The members in New York seem to be opposed to the new move, and it is said will refuse to give up their certificates, as they claim there was no intention of making the law retroactive, and the Supreme Lodge could not if it wanted to do so.

## Judge Field's Position.

Judge Field's name was prominently mentioned four years ago as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and it is now again upon the list of the names that will be submitted to the convention. As such views are worthy of note. In a recent interview with a correspondent of the Cleveland, Ohio, Leader he is reported as saying:

I do not know as to the issue of the campaign. But I think there should be changes in the general administration of the government. A conciliatory policy should be adopted toward the South. Social equality should be given to all States without regard to location. The South has as good brains and as good executive qualities as the North. No part of this broad country should be ostracized. It should be one nation from the lake to the gulf and from ocean to ocean. The Mississippi river should be so improved that the lands along its banks will be secure from the floods and changes of its channel. When New York, a single city, has just completed such a vast mechanical construction as the Brooklyn Bridge, a great government ought certainly to be able to take care of its own territory. The nation should take this matter in hand. The improvement has been so far local, and consequently vain. The South has a bright future before it. It has the climate, the soil and the mineral wealth to make a great country, and the future will be co-equal with the North.

"What is your idea of the tariff, Judge?"

"The true idea," replied Judge Field, "is of course tariff for revenue only. Free trade is not possible and will be for some time. At present we must have some incidental protection. Whether the present laws as to duties are correct or not is not the question. Under them immense manufacturing interests have grown up and no immediate change which would destroy them should be adopted."

These are the views of a liberal minded man, and aside from his liberality show a considerable amount of sagacity. His advocacy of the Mississippi river improvement, if nominated, make him solid in the West, while his friendly interest in the South would give him a heavy boom in this quarter. He trades cautiously on the tariff question, placing himself in a position to see a square fight in the Districts represented by Messrs. Tillman and Dibble on the tariff for revenue question. —Greenville Daily News.

## A Stump Puller.

The Orangeburg correspondent of the News and Courier says: Orangeburg can boast of an invention which promises to surpass anything of its kind now in use. M. J. A. Minnick, of this county, has invented a stump puller of great power and practical utility. This invention very ingeniously combines two powers, that of the screw and the lever. The friction common to a machine of this kind has been greatly reduced by the use of iron balls instead of the flat surface. It is so constructed as to be operated either by hand or horse-power.

Your correspondent visited the residence of Mr. Minnick a few days since and saw some of the work done by this new contrivance. A large pine stump, the main root of which measured more than seven feet, was extracted with ease by two men. A patent has been applied for and the machine will soon be on the market.

"Jon. J. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, ventures upon the following prophecy: Hoosly is going to carry Ohio by 20,000. That will make him the Democratic candidate for President, and Cleveland, of New York, will be the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee. The Republicans will abandon party organization and nominate David Davis, and they will not carry seven States."

## It Worked Both Ways.

A story of a curious lawsuit comes here from Rock Hill. A clerical planter living near that town sent the product of his cotton crop to be ginned and packed. He received from the gin twelve bales in all but when the bill for ginning came in he found himself charged with the ginning of thirteen bales. He refused to pay for the alleged thirteenth bale and the ginster sued him for toll and won his suit. Thereupon the preacher returned the attack by a suit against the ginster for the missing thirteenth bale, which he proved that he had never received. He won the suit and got judgment for fifty dollars, the value of a 500 pound bale of good cotton. It is intimated that the ginster will appeal from this decision to the Supreme Court. —News and Courier.

A man was taking aim at a hawk that was perched on a tree near his chicken-coop, when his little girl exclaimed: "Don't take aim, pa! Let it go off by accident." "Why so?" asked the father. "Cause every gun that goes off by accident always hits something."

Mucilage is a handy thing to have in the house. But if the bottle is empty, and the stamp or envelope does not stick, probably not one in a hundred knows that honey is a very good substitute.

## Another Randall Vote.

From the Register.

The Aiken Recorder announces authoritatively that Hon. George D. Tillman will also vote for Randall. The announcement does not at all take us by surprise. It is what we had heard some time ago, but not in a way to justify the announcement.

If the constituents of these gentlemen are willing to put South Carolina on the platform, they are right in sustaining Randall for the Speakership. But any effort to support a vote for Randall as not inconsistent with anti protection principles is nothing better than a political deceit. Every journal in the country opposed to the protection policy openly says that the election of Randall to the Speaker's chair puts the party off the tariff issue and defeats hopelessly all tariff reform before the Democracy.

There is but one opinion on the subject, and it is too late in the day for Mr. Dibble and Mr. Tillman to tell people who know that Randall is a good enough anti-protectionist. We do not blame either of these gentlemen for being protectionists if their constituents sustain them. But they should stand up for tariff reform by not standing for a Speaker who will shut down all measures looking to crossing a "t" or dotting an "i" of the present tariff swindle. This is the whole strength and the recognized meaning before the country of Randall's candidacy. And those who vote for Randall vote wittingly on the line of hands off and no reform on the tariff issue.

We have heard from these two members of Congress. Now it is in order to hear from their constituents. Have we a protection party in South Carolina?

The Aiken Recorder is positively informed that Congressman George D. Tillman will vote for Randall. We like Congressman George D. Tillman, and admire him for many reasons, but if he proposes to represent a free trade Democratic community by casting protectionist Republican votes, he ought to move out of Skipper's Georgia over the line into Joseph E. Brown's State. They are more accustomed to such political vagaries there than we are over here.

We may not be able to make the tariff an issue in national politics, but we can make it an issue right here in our State politics. We would like to see a square fight in the Districts represented by Messrs. Tillman and Dibble on the tariff for revenue question. —Greenville Daily News.

## A Gigantic Mountain of Cod Fish.

Prof. Huxley, in an address at the International Fisheries Exhibition, pointed out that an acre of good fish ground will yield more food in a week than one acre of the best land will yield in a year. Still more striking was his picture of the moving "mountain of cod," 120 to 130 feet in height, which for two months in every year moves westward and southward past the Norwegian coast. Every square mile of this colossal column of fish contains 120,000,000, consuming every week, on short rations, no fewer than 840,000,000 of herrings. The whole catch of the Norwegian fisheries never exceeds in a year more than half a square mile of this "cod mountain," and one week's supply of the herrings needed to keep that area of cod from starving.

## This Beats a Fish Story

Walton (Ga.) County News: A monster bull frog, captured in a carp pond in this county, weighed two pounds and had in his frogship one German carp six inches long, one full grown toad frog and a monster crawfish, one of the largest of that species of fish that inhabits our streams. This is given that those who have carp ponds had better see that these frogs are all kept out. The truth of the above is vouched for by two responsible persons.

"What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" said a Yankee to a darkey. "Two constables, sah." "Yes; but I mean had interperence anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah; dey was bof 'em drunk."

## Humorous.

A Centerville girl w rked the motto: "I need thee every hour," and presented it to him. He says that he can't help it. It takes two hours to milk the cows and feed the pigs, and business has to be attended to.

"Major, how did yee ever lose that leg?" "Why, Pat one of my ancestors was an Irishman; and all my blood that came from him was in my left leg, so I had to cut it off." "By the powers," said Pat it's a pity that it hadn't settled in your head!"

Tommy—"What does I beg your pardon mean?" Aunt—"It is a sort of an apology, my dear. For instance, if I were to knock up against you by mistake, I should apologize by saying, 'I beg your pardon.'" Tommy—"Oh, mother wouldn't say that!" She'd say: "Get out, yer young varmint, or I'll fetch yer sader a slap o' the head yer own father won't know ye from a 2-penny bus." —London Echo.

## "May I Kiss that Baby?"

To a soldier, far away from home, there is no more touching sight than that of a baby in its mother's arms. While on their way to Gettysburg our troops were marching by night through a village over whose gateways hung lighted lanterns, while young girls shed tears as they watched the brothers of other women march to possible death. A scene of the march is thus described by the author of "Bullet and Shell":

Stopping for a moment at the gate of a dwelling, I noticed a young mother leaning over it with a chubby child in her arms. Above the woman's head hung a couple of stable lanterns, the light falling upon her face. The child was crowing with delight at the strange pageant, as it watched the armed host pass on. "I beg your pardon, ma'am," said Jim Manners, one of my men, as he dropped the butt of his musket on the ground, and peered wistfully into the face of the mother and her child. "I beg pardon, but may I kiss that baby of yours? I've got one just like him at home—at least he was when I last saw him, two years ago." The mother felt a sympathetic tear rolling down her blooming cheek, silently held out the child. Jim pressed his unshaven face to its innocent, smiling lips for a moment, and then walked on, saying: "God bless you, ma'am, for that?" Poor Jim Manners! He never saw his boy again in life. A bullet laid him low the next day, as we made our first charge.—Youth's Companion.

## The Irish Language.

The report for the past year of the Irish Language states at the commencement of the present century probably not more than 400 persons could read and write Irish, whereas this society alone has disposed of over 62,000 elementary Irish books. Their publications continue to be in great demand. The number of persons in Ireland who speak the old language is nearly 950,000, as against nearly 818,000 in 1871, although the population has during that time diminished, in round numbers, by 252,000. This as pointed out, nearly equals the number of Welsh people speaking Welsh. "Not only," it is observed, "has Leinster increased its number of Irish speaking inhabitants, but Dublin has made a considerable advance in this respect, partly fulfilling the old Irish prophecy."

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Edgefield, S. C., Mar. 13, '83.

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MADISON, S. C.

June 28, 1883.—y8

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Also, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, French and American Calf and Kip Skins, Linings and Goat Skins. A full stock of Shoe Lasts, latest styles, just received. Send on your orders, or call and see us. Our charges will, at all times be

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